

Clearing Accounts are not interest-bearing unless specified by Congress. Therefore, no interest will accrue in these accounts. However, statutory interest charged on antidumping and countervailing duties at liquidation will be transferred to the Special Account, when collected from the importer.

(f) *Distribution final and conclusive.* Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(3) and (c)(3) of this section, any distribution made to an affected domestic producer under this section shall be final and conclusive on the affected domestic producer.

(g) *Annual report; disclosure of information.* Although it is not mandated in the law (19 U.S.C. 1675c), Customs will issue an annual report on the disbursements. This report will be available to the public via the Customs website. The annual report will address any initiatives that have been implemented to improve the liquidation and disbursement process. In addition, the annual report will include the information described in paragraphs (g)(1) and (g)(2) of this section.

(1) *Company-specific information.* The annual report will include the following information concerning those parties that have submitted certifications for a distribution of the offset with respect to each order or finding as identified by its case number:

- (i) The name of the claimant;
- (ii) The total dollar amount claimed by that party on its certification; and
- (iii) The total dollar amount disbursed to that company by Customs.

(2) *General information.* The annual report will include the following general information for each order or finding as identified by its case number:

- (i) The number of entries and dollar amounts in the clearing account at the beginning of each fiscal year;
- (ii) The number and amount of Customs re-liquidations during the fiscal year; and
- (iii) The dollar amounts remaining uncollected from Customs bills issued during the fiscal year.

PART 161—GENERAL ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

Sec.

161.0 Scope.

Subpart A—General Provisions

161.2 Enforcement for other agencies.

161.5 Compromise of Government claims.

Subpart B—Compensation of Informant

161.12 Eligibility for compensation.

161.14 Advising informant of entitlement.

161.15 Confidentiality for informant.

161.16 Filing of claim for informant compensation.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1600, 1619, 1624.

Section 161.2 also issued under 12 U.S.C. 95a; 18 U.S.C. 545; 19 U.S.C. 1595(a); 22 U.S.C. 401, 1934, 2349aa8-9; 42 U.S.C. 1804, 1807; 50 U.S.C. 1641 *et seq.*, 1701 *et seq.*; 50 U.S.C. App. 1-44, 2411.

SOURCE: T.D. 72-211, 37 FR 16487, Aug. 15, 1972, unless otherwise noted.

§ 161.0 Scope.

This part provides general information concerning Customs enforcement of certain import and export laws administered by other federal agencies, the filing of offers in compromise of government claims, the eligibility of individuals for informant compensation, and the filing of claims for informant compensation.

[T.D. 98-22, 63 FR 11826, Mar. 11, 1998]

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 161.2 Enforcement for other agencies.

(a) *Laws enforced by Customs Service for administering agencies.* Some of the laws enforced in whole or in part by the Customs Service for administering agencies are:

(1) Importations and exportations of arms, ammunition, implements of war, helium gas, and other munitions of war are governed by laws administered by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and Department of State;

(2) Importations and exportations of controlled substances are governed by laws administered by the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Department of Justice;

§ 161.5

(3) Importations, exportations, and transactions involving identified goods, services, and technology with any of those countries designated as subject to economic sanctions under the laws and regulations administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury.

(4) Importations and exportations of atomic energy source material, fissionable material, and equipment and devices for utilizing or producing fissionable material are subject to laws administered by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and

(5) The exportation of articles, other than those previously mentioned herein, are subject to requirements of laws administered by the Department of Commerce.

(b) *Seizure for violation of law.* When articles are imported or are intended to be, are being, or have been exported from the United States in violation of law, such articles and any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft knowingly used in their transportation shall be seized and proceeded against.

[T.D. 72-211, 37 FR 16487, Aug. 15, 1972, as amended by T.D. 76-21, 41 FR 2383, Jan. 16, 1976; T.D. 78-329, 43 FR 43456, Sept. 26, 1978; T.D. 91-77, 56 FR 46115, Sept. 10, 1991; T.D. 96-42, 61 FR 24889, May 17, 1996]

§ 161.5 Compromise of Government claims.

(a) *Offer.* An offer made pursuant to section 617, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1617), in compromise of a Government claim arising under the Customs laws and the terms upon which it is made shall be stated in writing addressed to the Commissioner of Customs. The offer shall be limited to the civil liability of the proponent in the matter which is the subject of the Government's claim.

(b) *Deposit of specific sum tendered.* No offer in which a specific sum of money is tendered in compromise of a Government claim under the Customs laws will be considered by the Commissioner of Customs until due notice is received that such sum has been properly deposited in the name of the person submitting the offer with the Treasurer of the United States or a Federal Reserve bank. A proponent at a distance from a Federal Reserve bank may perfect his

19 CFR Ch. I (4-1-11 Edition)

offer by tendering a bank draft for the amount of the offer payable to the Secretary of the Treasury for collection and deposit. If the offer is rejected, the money will be returned to the proponent.

(Sec. 617, 46 Stat. 757, as amended; 19 U.S.C. 1617)

Subpart B—Compensation of Informant

SOURCE: T.D. 91-14, 56 FR 5349, Feb. 11, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

§ 161.12 Eligibility for compensation.

In accordance with section 619, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1619), any person not an employee or officer of the United States who either furnishes original information concerning any fraud upon the customs revenue or any violation, perpetrated or contemplated, of the customs or navigation laws or any other laws administered or enforced by Customs, or detects and seizes any item subject to seizure and forfeiture under the customs or navigation laws or other laws enforced by Customs and reports the same to a Customs officer, may file a claim for compensation, provided there is a net amount recovered from such detection and seizure or such information, unless other laws specify different procedures. Any employee or officer of the United States who receives, accepts, or contracts for any portion of such compensation, either directly or indirectly, is subject to criminal prosecution and civil liability as provided by 19 U.S.C. 1620.

[T.D. 98-22, 63 FR 11826, Mar. 11, 1998]

§ 161.14 Advising informant of entitlement.

Any Customs officer who receives information shall advise the informant that, in the event of a recovery, he may be entitled to compensation. He shall also advise the informant that, if the informant has executed a stipulation to that effect, any amount received by the informant in the form of purchase of evidence or purchase of information will be deducted from any compensation which may be awarded.